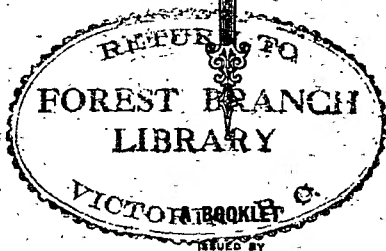
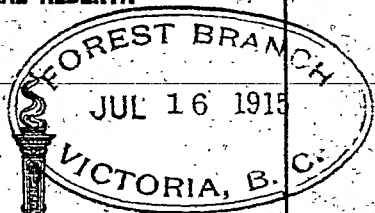


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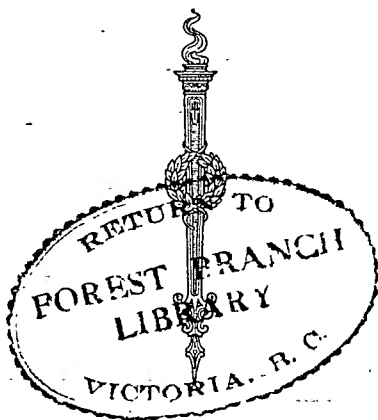


Norse Extension of Settlement Club
of Central Alberta



SCANDINAVIAN : : COLONY : :

CENTRAL ALBERTA



A BOOKLET

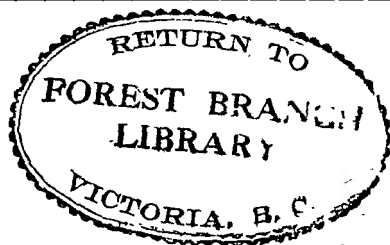
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**Norse Extension of Settlement Club
of Central Alberta**

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SCANDINAVIAN COLONY

CENTRAL ALBERTA

Our Club, made up of men of Scandinavian birth or descent, has been formed, and this booklet issued, that our friends may have a truthful understanding of the progress we are making and the success that has come to us since undertaking the development of farms in this fertile portion of Alberta. It is our hope that those who read this booklet and receive personal letters from members of our club, may come to a full realization of the healthy conditions for both mind and body under which we live and of the extremely unusual opportunities for the man of small capital to gain for himself and family independence amid pleasant surroundings by taking up the lands, as yet unoccupied, adjoining our farms.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company owns the majority of these lands. It is true that this and other Companies own large areas in different portions of Alberta which are open to settlement. Our friends, however, have the opportunity to benefit largely from the great amount of time and money spent and the trouble taken by individual members of our club in investigating such lands before finally selecting this locality.

New settlers may save that time and expense by coming direct to this district, when we are convinced they will think it unnecessary to go to the expense of investigating other parts of the country.

In the letters by our club members each individual has endeavored, so far as possible in the space at his disposal, to give such a

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Page three

plain, exact, detailed statement of the results he has been able to obtain in his farming operations, that the reader, from these varied experiences, may gather an intelligent idea of what he should expect to accomplish.

The views shown are photographs taken in the vicinity of and on our own farms.

LOCATION.

This district is located in that portion of the Province known as "Central Alberta," on the Edmonton-Winnipeg line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, southeast of Edmonton, the second largest city in the Province and one of the best markets for cattle, hogs and dairy products. In order that we may be located at a glance it has been plainly marked on the map found elsewhere herein.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

We have here what we believe to be ideal climatic conditions for the permanent health and happiness of the individual. The majority of the days are long and bright. The sun is warm, but as there is very little humidity in the atmosphere, it is always pleasant in the shade, and the nights are comfortably cool. The experience of our oldest settlers has been, during the ten-years and more which they have spent in the district, that the winters are very agreeable, vastly more so than a great many people, who have never visited Alberta, seem to believe. We have snow varying from a few inches to a foot in depth, for from two to three months each year, but blizzards are absolutely unknown. While it is true that it sometimes gets cold, these periods as a rule are of very short duration and are likely to be followed by weeks of comfortable, pleasant weather. The following figures taken from the government weather reports will show this in a convincing manner.

During the one hundred and fifty-one days in the months of November and December, 1913, and January, February and March, 1914,

Page four

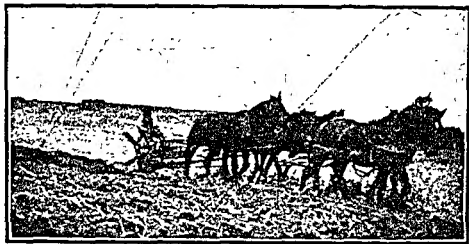
there were eighty-one days in which the mid-day temperature at Edmonton varied from thirty to sixty-nine degrees above zero, sixty-one days in which it ran from zero to twenty-nine degrees above, and only nine days in which it ran below zero, the lowest point registered being nineteen degrees below.

The average annual precipitation at Edmonton for the past ten years has been 17.63 inches.

SOIL AND CONTOUR OF LANDS.

The lands are what are locally known as "Park Country." That is there are clumps of willow and poplar brush here and there, varying in extent and followed by open spaces of prairie ready for the plow, giving the district a park-like appearance.

It is not difficult to clear this brush, but very important that a reasonable area should be left on each farm owing to its value as fuel, fence posts, building material and an admirable protection for stock during the winter months. The soil is a rich dark loam, uniformly underlain with a good clay sub-soil, and covered with a very heavy growth of native grass, wild vetch or pea-vine.



PLOWING STUBBLE.

CROPS.

The large yields of wheat, oats, barley and flax secured in Alberta are too well known to

need emphasis here. However, our experience has been that more money can be made in this district by carrying on mixed farming; that is in dairying, raising cattle, hogs and feed than by growing grain for the market. We, therefore, in addition to wheat, seed large areas to barley and oats, which produce very abundantly, as do also potatoes, cabbage, all root crops, garden truck of all kinds and small fruits.

Experiments have been conducted to such an extent with alfalfa, timothy and clover that ~~we feel justified in stating that they can be~~ successfully produced. However, as the district is, as yet, rather sparsely settled, and owing to the heavy growth of native grasses, heretofore mentioned, we have found it unnecessary to grow them to any extent.

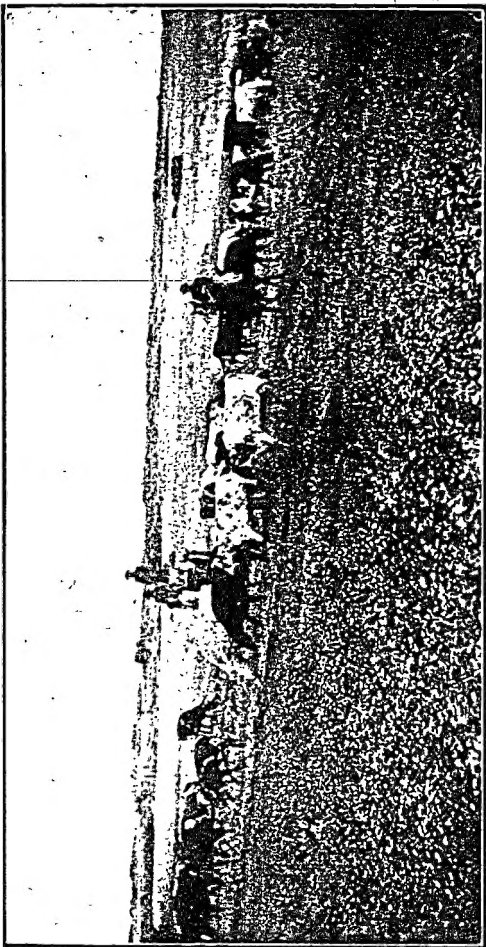
CATTLE AND HOGS.

Having these rich pastures and abundance of grain, we are rapidly becoming known as one of the great cattle raising and finishing districts of the Province, but perhaps our greatest industry is that of dairying. For these products good prices are always secured.

We claim a hog can be produced here as cheaply as any other place on the continent. When you understand that hog diseases are practically unknown in Alberta, and take into consideration our excellent markets, you will easily realize the splendid profits we are able to secure from this industry. We have direct railway connections with Edmonton, the great market to the northwest, and also with all markets to the south and east.

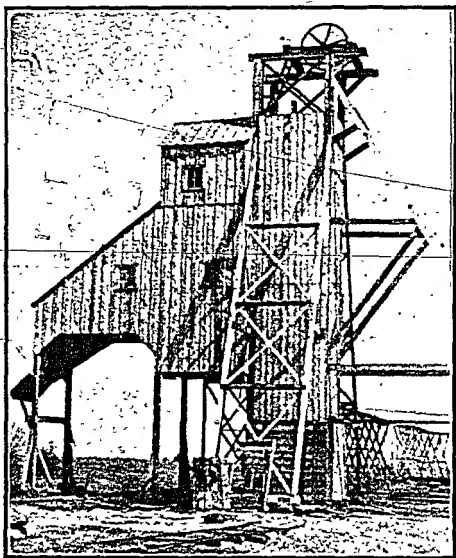
FUEL.

The question of fuel is always an important one, and in this we are particularly fortunate. Coal mines have been developed at different points in our district and a good quality can be purchased at prices varying from \$1.00 per ton at the mine to \$4.50 per ton, retail, in town.



DAIRY COWS FEEDING ON PRAIRIE, CENTRAL ALBERTA.

In addition, in some of the patches of brush are found trees of sufficient size to furnish excellent fuel.

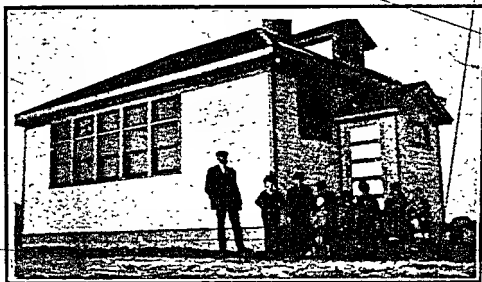


COAL MINE CLOSE TO NORSE COLONY.

SCHOOLS.

The school system in Alberta is equal to any on the continent. The schools are organized and governed in very much the same manner as those in the United States. Owing to liberal government assistance the cost to the settler of maintaining the school is comparatively small. Each teacher employed must have a certificate of a recognized standard of education and a thorough system of government inspection is maintained.

Our school districts have been organized and school houses erected.



A CENTRAL ALBERTA COUNTRY SCHOOL.

CHURCH.

A Norwegian Lutheran Church has been organized. We have our own pastor and services are being held in the colony.

TAXATION.

Farmers who have been accustomed to the system of taxation in agricultural parts of the United States will be interested to know that in Alberta no taxes are charged against the farmer's improvements, live stock, machinery or personal effects. Taxation is simply on the land itself. Every dollar saved on taxes is a dollar added to the profit of the farmer, and a comparison of the rates here with those paid in older districts of high priced land, is very much in our favor.

TERMS.

Add to the foregoing advantages the unusual and heretofore unheard of terms upon which the Canadian Pacific Railway is offering lands adjacent to us and you will come to a full understanding of why these lands are being rapidly taken up and our reasons for urging prompt action if you are to avail yourself of



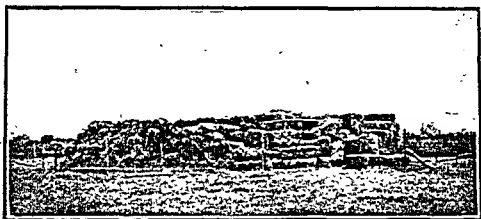
SOME RESIDENTS OF NORSE COLONY.

this opportunity. One-twentieth of the purchase price is payable in cash and the balance in nineteen equal annual installments with interest at six per cent. per annum.

SETTLERS' LETTERS.

Daysland, Alberta,
January 20, 1915.

So many things have been said and written about the fertile soil, the favorable climate, the good market for farm products, etc., we have in Alberta that it would hardly be neces-



BALED PRAIRIE HAY.

sary to add any more to them. However, being asked to state my own personal belief concerning what chances a man has who starts farming up here, I will gladly do so.

We do not overestimate the fertility of the soil when we say that a farmer can raise 60, 80 or 100 bushels of oats to the acre, oats which will weigh from 44 to 48 lbs. to the bushel, nor when we say that three tons of good hay to the acre can be cut on the prairie. These are facts which we have found to be absolutely correct.

When we then consider the prices we are

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getting and expect to get for our products, for grain as well as for our cattle, and what they produce, I cannot see why an honest man who does his best should not prosper although he may have but small means to start with. Other people have done it, why should not you and I?

One of my neighbors told me that when he commenced farming here about nine years ago, he started with \$25 cash and one cow, and that was all he had. Now he possesses three quarter-sections of land, fifty head of cattle, sixteen head of horses, thirty head of hogs, farm machinery and other things needed. Others have done even better than he. They had many a hardship to deal with, more difficulties to overcome than we will have from now on.

Another thing which I have found is very good and helpful people, who are willing to give a man a lift when he needs it. This counts a lot with us whose means are, in many cases, quite limited.

With these and many other good advantages, I firmly believe that this country, with its many resources, is worth a trial by you and me. Come and see and be convinced.

THEODORE P. JACOBSEN.

Camrose, Alberta, Canada,
February 1st, 1915.

Have spent about ten years in North Dakota, also several years on Pacific coast; but I consider this part of Alberta the best that I have seen. For a man of limited means who wishes to get a start he sure can find no better place.

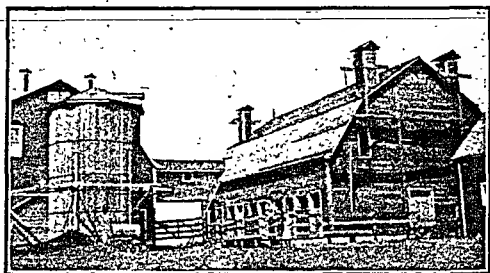
It's a "Banner" mixed farming district. I am also well satisfied with climatic conditions here.

P. J. HAMPEN.

Daysland, Alberta,
January 20, 1915.

It is a pleasure that to me opportunities are given for testimony, and not least when one of this kind. Having seen lots of country and been in actual farming in South Dakota for twenty years, I feel it my duty now to say a little of our home country here in Central Alberta.

We have bought one section of land here from the C. P. R. Co., and we find the company so much different from what we have heard from others and even seen in print. No place can one get such terms on buying land as these the C. P. R. are offering, and no one



SILOS ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR IN
CENTRAL ALBERTA.

will ever be chased who will try to do what he can. The soil here is of the very best, yields of small grains such as wheat, oats and barley are the greatest I have heard of on an average, but this land is best fitted for mixed farming. Grazing is abundant as we have the wild peas and other mixtures so that cattle and horses that have never been under roof look as though they had been fed grain.

The climate is wonderful, though people in general (not residing here) think it is one

ice field. We grow all kinds of small fruits; as, berries, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries and saskatoons, and as to gardens, it is immense. Celery, tomatoes, cucumbers, rutabagas, carrots, etc., and these vegetables are remarkable, not only in size, but in quality, and that is the great feature in all Alberta's products. To see the flower gardens about the fences in our country, makes one forget he is in a pioneer district.

Fuel (coal) is very cheap. We are now getting it at the mine for from 50c to \$1.50 per ton. The land is dotted with small trees, as willow and poplar, which make fine wood and fence posts, and makes the country look as a fine park and a good shelter for cattle, summer and winter. This brush is not hard to clean, if one when breaking has sufficient power. No grubbing has to be done. Water is plentiful, most of us have found abundance of water by digging 15 to 20 feet.

Schools have been established and churches have been organized, so it is not like the pioneer days of the U. S. A.

This, our colony, consists at present of about 60 individuals, and we have now inquiries from many others, and as the C. P. R. has now added another fine portion of land to our colony, it will now give a great opportunity for the man or family willing to work to build a fine home in this glorious sunshiny Alberta.

Some one may want to know what is the church organized. It is the Lutheran, and no one has to fear coming on that account. Our colony is located 25 miles east of Camrose, where we have a Lutheran college, and that only means a lot for our intelligent young people.

In conclusion I will say that I have not seen any country better than what the C. P. R. has to offer here. I shall gladly answer anyone wanting information.

REV. P. M. FOSSE.

Daysland, Alberta,
February 6th, 1915.

I came here in the summer of 1913 and bought land from the C. P. R. Co., and am very well satisfied with this deal.

The climate and the weather conditions are really excellent. The winter is very short, usually only four months, with very little snow, only a few days with very little wind.

The few cold days are absolutely without the least wind. Spring comes early and we generally seed in the last half of April and the first of May. Wheat, rye, barley, oats and flax ripen fine. Potatoes, beets and berries of all kinds do well here, as the soil is very rich, and we have plenty of sunshine and rain. Harvest time is particularly fine, so the crops are never hurt, especially if you take some care with them.

In August, September and October we very seldom have rain, but as a rule dry air and clear heavens.

The grass is plentiful and pasture excellent. The soil is black rich loam; with clay sub-soil. In some places a little sand is mixed.

The contour of the land is mostly level, but in some places it is very gently rolling.

The conditions on which the C. P. R. are selling their lands, and the way they are handling their farmers, are not only fine, but are really unequalled.

Where can we find a company that have done or are doing so much for the progress and the best interests of the settlers?

Business is business, but this concern has helped many a poor man to a good home, future and wealth.

"He who feeds the hungry, does well, but he who enables the poor to support themselves does better."

The last can fully be applied to the C. P. R. as far as I can see and understand today.

P. N. LOBERG,

"20 years a farmer in Norway,
2 years in Alberta."

Daysland, Alberta,
January 21st, 1915

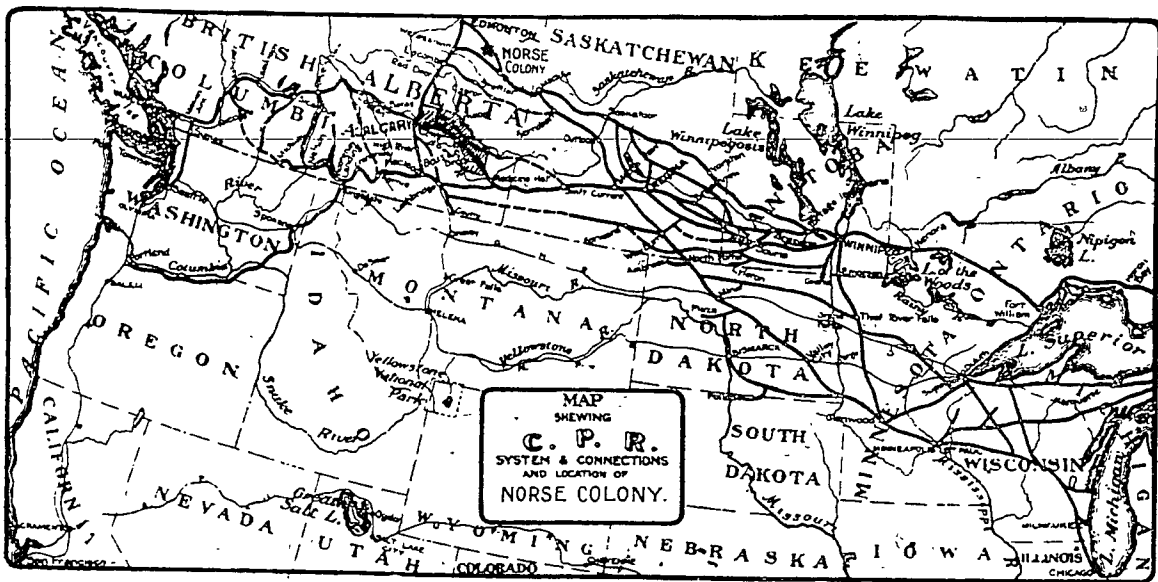
Settled in Alberta on the 17th day of March, 1914. I am one of the Scandinavian Colony north of Daysland, where we have as good soil as can be found for mixed farming.

I was afraid of the cold weather before I moved in, but it has been real pleasant since I came.

I lived in Minnesota and North Dakota until five years ago. The weather here cannot be

The nineteenth day of this month we had a fine mist of rain. We have warm chinook winds off and on all winter.

I also lived four years in the state of Washington, but no country that I have seen has got so bright and prosperous a future as this has. One of my neighbors had forty-five bushels of wheat, another had eighty bushels of oats, per acre. This is not extreme. This is a neighbor that I helped in threshing last year.



compared with what we had there; a blizzard is not known here.

There hasn't been a day since I came but what a person could go anywhere in the country without any extra effort.

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To those who are interested in mixed farming (which is the most prosperous and safest farming a person can do), this is the place to come and start while the country is new.

I bought land from the C. P. R. company

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and by so doing a person can start with very little capital.

As to the hunting and fishing, there is scarcely a place in America more suitable for that than here. I never shot as many chickens and ducks as I did last fall, counting all the previous years.



HUNTING PARTY.

The lakes are filled with fish.

Coal is abundant and cheap.

There is brush enough to give any amount of wood, posts and rails which is a great advantage.

I will be glad to give any information in regard to soil, climate, churches, schools, etc.

PETER JENSEN.

Camrose, Alberta,
February 3rd, 1915.

I came from one of the best agricultural districts in the States and after living here for about nine years, I have observed that this district is unsurpassed for agricultural purposes. Its fertile soil and good climate contribute to the most successful grain-raising, stock-raising, dairying, poultry raising or market gardening.

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A man with a little capital need take no chances in securing a home in Alberta, where railway facilities, climate and economic advantages make farming profitable and living enjoyable.

E. L. SCOTVOLD.

Daysland, Alberta,
January 18th, 1915

I came from Seattle, Washington and have been here 10 months and it has surprised me to see how this land can produce grain and hay and to see the cattle and horses run at large summer and winter. The climate is unsurpassed, for being inland there are no winds and no drought with longer sunshine days like in Norway.

I bought land from the C. P. R. They treat one the very best, so it certainly gives one a chance to build a home in a comparatively short time. All agricultural products are of the best quality possible, and I can not say anything too good nor too much about this country, as I do not only believe but know what can be obtained here.

Any information will be given on request.

NELS H. SOMMERS.

Camrose, Alberta,
January 18th, 1915.

I have been asked to state my opinion of this part of the world, that I am living in. I will try and do so, and I think I can say many good things about this Province of Alberta, and yet tell the truth and nothing but the truth.

I have had my home here in Camrose, Alberta for about nine years. I have travelled through this district from east to west and north to south these nine years I have lived here, and I must say that the people who have come in with little or nothing of money, have

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A SETTLER'S FIRST HOME, CENTRAL ALBERTA

done wonderfully well. Those that have wealth can get on in this world of ours wherever they land and I will not speak or recommend any place for that kind of humanity. I think I will say like I heard a man from Iowa, who has been here for some years. He said: "This is the poor man's paradise." I do not believe we will be able to find paradise on earth, but as far as a place can be so called I think this part may have the right to the title as well as any other part of the land.

This part of the province and I think the province as a whole, is specially adapted for mixed farming. I think if a man with small means starts with the right kind of farming



A CENTRAL ALBERTA FARM HOME.

he will have no trouble in providing for himself and his family. I have not seen a total failure of crops as long as I have been here.

It has often been a wonder to me, why people with small means in other places, who are renting land and trying hard to make both ends meet, do not come here where land is cheap, and where chances are much more numerous for a poor man than in the thickly settled places. Here is a better chance for you to get yourself a home, and there is nothing like having a home of your own.

T. T. CARLSON.

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Daysland, Alberta,
January 30th, 1915.

In January, 1914, my son and myself bought a section of land from the C. P. R. in the Norse Colony of Central Alberta. Being a clergyman and at the time serving a church in Seattle, Wash., I could not move on the land until late in the fall. But four of my children moved up in the spring and although the summer was very wet and everything inconvenient before the buildings were ready they liked it fine.

The rest of the family and myself, six in number, arrived at Daysland the 15th of October. These months being the darkest and coldest part of the year, have passed by so swiftly that we can hardly realize where the time has gone. We had heard so much about the severe cold weather of Alberta that we almost dreaded to move from Washington with its mild climate. But as far as we have seen the winter here ought not to scare anyone. We got some snow in November. December was a little cold but January, 1915, has been very nice with sunshine and mild winds that threatened to take away the snow.



**HORSES DO WELL ON RANGE WINTER
AND SUMMER.**

The soil is very rich. All kinds of grain and hay grow fine and the yield is great. Therefore the country is very well adapted

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for mixed farming. Horses do exceptionally well because they take care of themselves, both winter and summer.

I have met several families that came here only a few years ago empty handed and now are well to do.

On account of what I have seen and heard I earnestly believe that this district has a very bright future.

OLOF ELLINGSON.

Daysland, Alberta,
January 30, 1915.

I arrived here the 18th of March, 1914, and I can say being here one season and seeing what crops were raised here and the stock that are grazing out, that the land here is as good as any for grain and stock raising.

The climate for the summer has been favorable, with plenty of rain and sunshine to mature the crops.

G. S. ELLINGSON.

Box 422, Wetaskiwin, Alta.,
January 30, 1915.

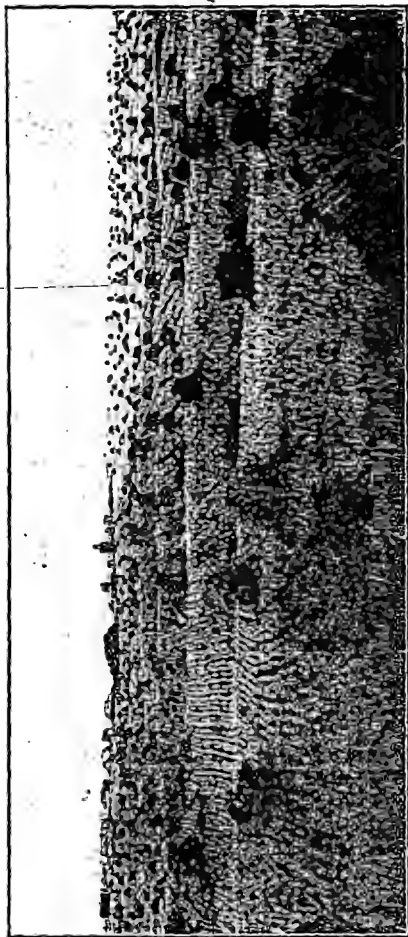
Having lived now for four years in Central Alberta, Canada, it is a great pleasure to me to state a few facts about this country regarding farming conditions and opportunities here.

The soil is, as a rule, very fertile, I may say exceptionally rich, and very get-at-able to break, as here are but few or no stones.

It is a rolling prairie, dotted here and there by bunches of willow and poplar, which make excellent shelter for stock in winter, and shade in the summer.

Good water is everywhere to be found at or near surface in most places, and for domestic purposes at a very shallow depth.

Grains, vegetables and all kinds of produce mature in a much shorter time than



HARVEST SCENE IN CENTRAL ALBERTA, 1914.

further south, on account of the long days and short nights.

Here is an abundance of rain, and it seems to come when most needed; in fact, I don't think there is a country on this continent with fewer drawbacks than this, with no cyclones and very little wind, compared to most States in the Union, and I have been in all but three or four of them. In making this statement, I have reference to the crops already mentioned, and not to fruits, though I am of the opinion that fruits of the sturdier kinds could be raised successfully, but as yet, we have not got that far.

Now as a result of my observations in several parts of the world, this is the most remunerative of all. Particularly so to the practical man, willing and able to farm and manage intelligently, and of course the man with the most means does the best, here as everywhere else, but where can a person raise a crop that will yield him more than double the amount of money per acre that the land on which he



HOMESEEKERS INSPECTING PRAIRIE.

raised it cost him? Yet this is by no means uncommon, and away above that with 1914 prices on grains, and also on beef, pork, and other products.

It seems a pity that such vast tracts of land should lie idle under these circumstances. My opinion is, that if the real facts about this

locality were more generally known all this idle land would not lie idle much longer. As to winters here, it is not nearly so severe as I imagined it was before I came here, and while it is a fact that we get some very cold snaps, yet one does not feel them nearly so much, on account of dry air during winter, and stock run out all winter: That tells the tale.

Another advantage of this country is that here is so much less wind during winter than we were used to everywhere in the United States.

It is true that we get hailstorms at times during summer but not nearly as frequently as in some States, and as a rule it comes in narrow streaks, and does comparatively small damage.

As to early frosts, they will occur in some seasons, but I notice that it generally happens to those who have used poor seed, poor cultivation or late planting, and last fall there was practically no frost till after the crops were all harvested.

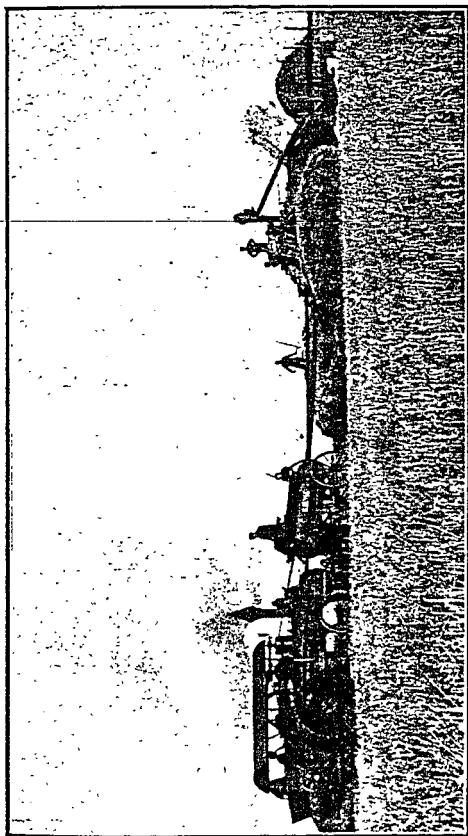
If any person who happens to read this should wish for any further information, just write me, and I will answer all such letters, providing they enclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope addressed to

L. B. ALVEBERG.

Holden, Alberta,
January 20, 1915.

I think this is the best country for mixed farming that I have seen. The soil is a heavy black soil $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet deep, with a clay subsoil that will produce heavy crops of all kinds of small grain. I am a newcomer yet, so of course I cannot say much about it, but I have got a very favorable impression of the country. Wheat generally runs from 30 to 45 bushels per acre. I think the time will come before long when we can raise corn. For my part, I like the climate better than any I have

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THRESHING ON A CENTRAL ALBERTA FARM.

seen yet, and I have lived in Minnesota, North Dakota and Washington. We have not had any days yet this winter but what we could go anywhere we pleased. Everybody says they have never seen a real blizzard here. There is no homestead land around here, but land can be bought for a reasonable price. We would like to get Scandinavians interested, especially Lutheran Church people. Anyone wishing more information could write and I will try to give all I can.

L. P. JENSEN.

Holden, Alberta,
January 18th, 1915.

I have only been here in this colony one year, and I can say that I am pleased. Here is a very good climate. I feel better than ever. I am glad to find a home like this, and for many reasons. One reason is this—we



PUTTING UP WILD HAY.

have got the richest soil in Alberta. All kinds of natural grass and all kinds of small grains yield more than in the States. Oats weigh about 40 pounds to the bushel, and yield up to 80 bushels per acre. Wheat yields up to

40 bushels per acre, and garden stuff grows fine. We got a piece of garden from our neighbor, and had nice onions, carrots and rutabaga that measured 17 inches around.

Scandinavians, friends and homeseekers, don't buy land before you have visited our colony. Here is some excellent land to be had. I am thirteen miles from a coal mine, where coal can be bought from 50c to \$1.50 per ton. Mr. Bjornstad is the owner of one of the mines. Here is the best place for diversified farming. Come to our colony and be convinced.

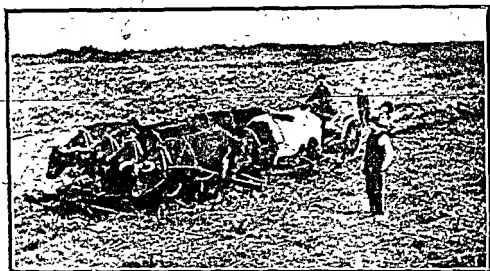
CHRIS KJORMO.

Donalda, Alberta,
January 18th, 1915.

I have lived here nine years and am very well satisfied. Both my wife and myself have been greatly benefitted by the change in climate. My wife was suffering from consumption when we left Minnesota and was coughing continually; she has entirely recovered and has not coughed for years. I was suffering from catarrh but have improved greatly and it is not annoying me nearly as much as in the States. The summer climate is very agreeable to us, the days are not excessively hot, the nights are cool so one always rests well; I especially like the springs as rains do not interfere with the spring work as in the States and you can keep on from the drop of the hat and until you finish up. Many who complain about our late springs do not take this fact into consideration. The winters are not as disagreeable as for instance in Minnesota, although January and February will average colder, there are seldom any high winds—it does not blow one day from the south-east and the next from the north-west as is so usual down there.

As to the fertility of the soil, I am satisfied

that it is as good as the best. My homestead is the N.E. of Sec. 34-42-18-4, and the black loam runs all the way from 8 inches to 20 inches in depth, the soil is not heavy as there is some sand in it, this makes it warmer than the heavy clay loam and also easier to work, the plows always scour nicely and it does not get lumpy if worked after a rain; the yields



OXEN BREAKING ON BRUSH LAND.

of grain are as good as one can in reason expect—in the dry year of 1910 my wheat yielded at the rate of 35 bushels to the acre on breaking, this land had been well worked the previous fall; in the fall of 1911 my oats turned out 70 bushels to the acre, 44 lbs. to the bushel machine measure. These yields are not exceptional. I am sure that much better yields can be secured with the right kind of cultivation.

It seems to me that any industrious man who manages right can succeed here. The soil lies here ready to put the plow in; all you have to do is to turn it over, cultivate it well, put the seed in and nature does the rest; it does not take a lifetime to clear it as in a timber country. Of course it takes hard work and lots of it here as well as anywhere else or in other vocations; greenbacks do not grow on bushes, nor do I think it would be well for us

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if they did. If a man would put in his time as diligently on a farm here as in a factory he could be sure of owning his place and be independent inside of ten years.

When we arrived nine years ago I had only enough for a grub-stake for a few weeks; at a low estimate my property is now worth \$6,000.00, my liabilities are \$500.00 all told, and a fairly good year this year will clear it. I could mention scores who have done much better, as I have had considerable outside expenses.

O. A. BROUGHTON.

P.S.—I was going to state that I consider cattle a much safer and also more remunerative proposition than grain farming; of course the returns do not come so soon as a rule a settler has to commence with grain in order to get some immediate cash return on his investment, but I would advise every settler to get hold of a few cows as soon as possible and to increase the herd whenever there is a chance.



NOTICE THE HEIGHT OF THE OATS.

160244

MEMBERS OF NORSE EXTENSION OF SETTLEMENT CLUB.

Name.	Address.	Former Home.
Rev. O. Ellingson,	Daysland, Alta.	Washington.
G. S. Ellingson,	Daysland, Alta.	Washington.
Rev. P. M. Fosse,	Daysland, Alta.	Washington.
Rudolph Fosse,	Daysland, Alta.	Washington.
T. P. Jacobsen,	Daysland, Alta.	Washington.
P. N. Loberg,	Daysland, Alta.	Washington.
Nils Loberg,	Daysland, Alta.	Washington.
Even Loberg,	Daysland, Alta.	Washington.
Carl Loberg,	Daysland, Alta.	Washington.
Nels H. Sommers,	Daysland, Alta.	Washington.
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Chris Kjormo,	Holden, Alta.	Washington.
Ed. Tideman,	Holden, Alta.	Washington.
Einar Westby,	Daysland, Alta.	Washington.
Peter Jensen,	Daysland, Alta.	Washington.
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O. A. Broughton,	Donalda, Alta.	Minnesota.
P. J. Hampen,	Camrose, Alta.	Washington.

Full personal information concerning this district and any of the conditions in which you may be interested, will gladly be furnished by any member of the club whose name appears herein.

